

Barn and Farmstead Survey Instructions for Forms 780-2126 and 780-2127

State Historic Preservation Office fact sheet

01/2011

Did you know that Missouri ranks second in the nation for the number of farms with historic barns?

The Missouri State Historic Preservation Office in conjunction with the Missouri Barn Alliance and Rural Network (Missouri BARN) developed the Barn and Farmstead Survey Form in 2010 as part of a larger project to identify the types of barns and farmsteads existing in the state of Missouri so that these historic resources can be documented, preserved, and protected. By completing the Barn and Farmstead Survey, you are helping record Missouri's history and improve our understanding of Missouri's rural heritage.

The following instructions will assist property owners and surveyors in filling out the Barn and Farmstead Survey form. Each of the following numbers corresponds with a number and question on the survey form. If you need help filling out this form, please contact the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office at: 573-751-7858 or moshpo@dnr.mo.gov.

PHOTOGRAPHS: All survey forms should be accompanied by photographic documentation. Please be sure to include at least one 4" X 6" black and white or color photograph showing the front façade of the building. Oblique views that show the front and one side are acceptable. The department encourages sending in more than one photograph for documenting larger buildings. If there is more than one resource on the farm, additional photographs should be taken to document each of the buildings or structures. A few shots that show how the buildings spatially relate to each other are helpful in understanding the farm. All photographs should be labeled with a number, name of the building (for example, Barn #1, Farmhouse, etc.), and the address of the property.

Digital photographs can be submitted so long as the camera resolution is five megapixels or greater. If submitting electronic copies of pictures (on a CD or other medium), be sure each picture is a .jpg or .tif image and that each image has a number and name in the file name. For example, if the image is the first picture of barn #1, label that picture 001barn1.jpg. The second photograph of that same barn would be 002barn1.

Generally, the best time to take photographs is late fall, winter or early spring because foliage can often block the view of the building you are trying to capture. Additionally, please remember that if you do not have permission to access the property, **do not trespass**. Photographs should be taken from the public right of way (road, street, sidewalk, alley, etc.) if owner consent has not been granted.

MAP: A map marking the location of the barn or farmstead should be included with the survey packet. Maps are important because they mark the physical location of a property in the

permanent record (where addresses can change). A city, town, or even an internet map can be submitted, so long as the map clearly shows the location of the farmstead with named roads and crossroads.

Survey Information

1. **Surveyor:** Write the name of the individual, group, or organization that filled out this form.
2. **Date Surveyed:** Write the date the property was surveyed.
3. **Total Number of Photos Submitted:** Count all of the photographs that will be submitted with the survey form and write that number on this line.
4. **Farm address not for publication:** Check this box if you do not want the farm's physical address to appear in any publication.

Property Owner and General Farmstead Information

5. **Current Name of Farm:** Provide the name generally used to refer to the farm.
6. **Historic Name of Farm:** Enter the name that best reflects the property's historic importance. Names of persons, events, characteristics, functions or historic associations can be used. If undetermined, leave blank.
7. **Property Address (or distance from nearest crossroad):** Enter the name and number of the street or road where the property is located. If the property does not have a physical address, provide the location and distance from the nearest crossroads. For example, "1/4 mi. east of intersection of CR345 and MO Route EE, north side."
8. **City or Town:** Enter the name of the city or town in which the property is located. If the property is outside the city limits, write the name of the nearest city or town and check the box for "Vicinity."
9. **County:** Enter the name of the county in which property is located.
10. **Owner Name:** Provide the name of the property owner.
11. **Owner Address:** Enter the number, street, city, state, and zip code of the current property owner.
12. **Owner Phone Number:** Enter the telephone number of the current property owner.
13. **Owner E-mail Address:** Enter the e-mail address of the current property owner.
14. **Visible from public road?** Indicate "yes" or "no" if the property can be seen from the public right-of-way.

15. **Township/ Range/Section:** On a U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map, the township number is printed along the left and right sides of the map. The range number is printed along the top and bottom of the map. Sections are the basic unit within the Township and Range system. A section is a square tract of one mile by one mile containing about 640 acres. The section numbers appear near the center of each section. Topographic information can be found on plat maps or atlases. It can also be ordered, downloaded, or printed from the internet from the Division of Geology and Land Survey (<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/geology/adm/publications/topoquads.htm>) at a cost or obtained for free from the United States Geological Survey ([http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/usgs/maplocator/\(ctype=areaDetails&xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd&carea=\\$ROOT&layout=6_1_61_48&uiarea=2\)/.do](http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/usgs/maplocator/(ctype=areaDetails&xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd&carea=$ROOT&layout=6_1_61_48&uiarea=2)/.do)) and MSRMaps (<http://msrmaps.com/>).
16. **Is the farm in agricultural use?** Indicate “yes” or “no” if the farm is still used agriculturally.
17. **Is development encroaching the farm?** Indicate “yes” or “no” if a once historically rural farmstead is now located in or near an urban or suburban area.
18. **What did the farm historically produce?** From the list of choices, please mark the box or boxes that most closely describe the farm’s historic function. Use the “other” box if none of these apply and provide a short description.
19. **What does the farm currently produce?** From the list of choices, please mark the box or boxes that most closely describe the farm’s function. Use the “other” box if none of these apply and provide a short description.
20. **Overall Condition:** Indicate the condition of the farmstead as a whole, using the following guide: Check “Good” if the majority of the buildings appear to be in weather-tight condition and there are no visible structural problems. Check “Fair” if the buildings show some signs of deterioration, minor roof leaks, and some missing or broken parts. Check “Poor” if there are obvious major roof leaks, major structural problems, extensive broken or missing parts and/or extensive, unwanted vegetation. Check “Ruin” if the building or buildings range from deteriorated beyond repair to completely collapsed. This can include evidence of long-term neglect with excessive vegetation.
21. **Current Acreage:** Each box has an acreage range (for statistical comparison, these ranges are the same as those used in the 2007 Agricultural Census). Select the box with a range that includes the current acreage of the farmstead.
22. **Which best describes the surrounding land use:** Check the box that best indicates the surrounding land use. Use the “other” box if none of these apply and provide a short description.
23. **Population Density 1 sq. mile:** Check the box that most closely reflects the population density within one square mile of the farmstead.


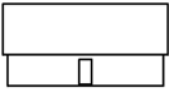
24. **History:** On an additional sheet of paper, provide a summary of important historic information about the farm, builders, owners, traditions, ethnic or cultural affiliations, and/or significant events that have taken place at the farm. Include bibliographic references for sources used in gathering historic data and construction history on the property. If information was obtained from oral interviews, include the name of the person interviewed, the interviewer, and the date and location of the interview. If notes or recordings were made of the interview, cite the location where the sources are kept. For more information about researching a historic property, please consult the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin, "Researching a Historic Property," available at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb39.pdf>.
25. **Has it been designated a Century Farm?** Indicate "yes" or "no" if the farm has been designated a Century Farm. The Century Farm program was established by the University of Missouri Extension in 1976 to recognize farms that have remained in the same family for over 100 years. For more information on the program, please see: <http://extension.missouri.edu/centuryfarm/index.html>.

Primary Barn




















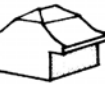



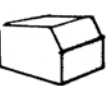


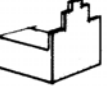


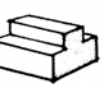



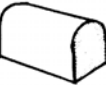


26. **Photo Number(s):** Label the back of each barn photograph with a number and write corresponding number(s) in this box.
27. **Historic Use:** From the list of choices in question #18, write the term that most closely describes the barn's primary historic function. If the barn had a different primary use, please check the box labeled "other" and provide a short description. The "other" box can also be used to provide a more detailed description of the primary use if the barn had a specialized function. For example, you could check the box for "crops" and in the line after the "other" box write "hay," "tobacco," etc.
28. **Current Use:** From the list of choices in question #19, write the term that most closely describes the barn's primary current function. If the barn has a different primary use, please check the box labeled "other" and provide a short description. The "other" box can also be used to provide a more detailed description of the primary use if the barn has a specialized function. For example, you could check the box for "crops" and in the line after the "other" box write "hay," "tobacco," etc.
29. **Has the barn been moved?** Indicate "yes" or "no" if the barn is not in the same physical location as it was in when it was built. If it has been moved and you know the date or other information about the move, please be sure to include that information in the history section (question # 24).
30. **Date of Construction:** It is sometimes difficult to determine a construction date for a building. If known, enter the exact year of construction. Construction dates can sometimes be found or surmised by researching deed or tax assessment records, building permit records, comparing historic Sanborn Fire Insurance or other maps, and from annual construction summaries published in newspapers. Oral histories can also be used. Check with city or county governments and property owners to see what records might be available. If the construction date is unknown or cannot be found, leave the box blank. If there is an approximate date of construction (for example, the

owner states that the barn was built in the 1930s), write that year or decade and check the “circa” box.



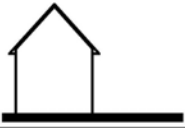

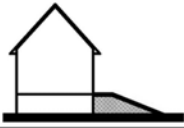
31. **Approximate date of any alterations/additions:** Alterations tell us about the evolution of the property. This is especially helpful for barns where agricultural practices and technology lend to modifications and adaptive reuse. Provide dates or approximate dates of any major alterations or additions and information about what changes took place. If necessary, additional pages can be used.
32. **Are there other barns like this in the area? If yes, how many or how widespread?** In many areas, the construction of buildings such as barns was a community effort. For this reason, it seems logical that many barns in communities built during the same period share common characteristics such as builders, ethnic ties, construction methods, and materials. Indicate if this barn is unique in its context or if there are other barns like it within the community. If there are other barns like it, try to provide information about the number of barns and geographic area represented by this number (for example, you could say that within five miles of this barn, there are three other barns similar to it). Do not disregard barns that are similar but not identical to this barn, especially on the interior, as most barns were customized for the needs of the individual farmer. If you do not know, check “unknown.”
33. **Number of bays:** In architectural terminology, a bay (not to be confused with bay windows) is simply one of several external divisions. For example, a simple facade that consists of a central door with a window to each side is said to have three bays or to be three bays wide. Enter in the blank the number of bays on the first floor of the barn.
34. **Structural System:** Are the walls constructed from logs, brick, stone, wood frame, heavy timber, concrete, or something else? Care should be taken here because many older structures have had their walls covered with wood or aluminum siding, shingles, or some other type of sheathing which hides the actual wall construction. The owner may know if he/she or a previous owner has covered the building in this way. In addition, the original walls of a sheathed structure may be visible in some part of the building, such as the attic or basement. If unknown, leave blank.
35. **Entrance:** Entrance refers to the location of the front door on a building. Check the box that applies to the barn. If the barn does not have an entrance on the gable end or side gable, mark “other” and describe.

	
GABLE END ENTRANCE	SIDE GABLE ENTRANCE

36. **Roof Type:** Roof type refers to the shape of the roof. See below for examples. Check the box that most closely resembles the roof type of this building. If the roof shape is not represented on the form, check "other" and describe.

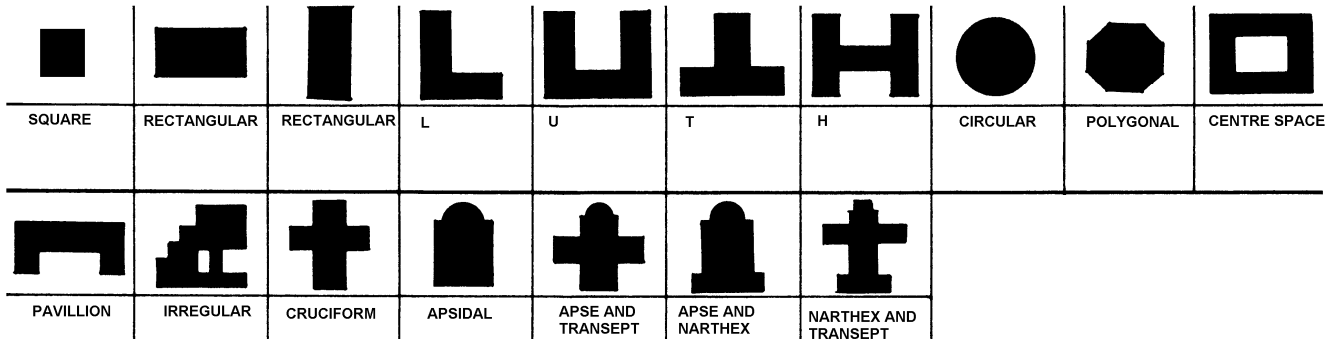
									
LOW GABLE	MEDIUM GABLE	HIGH GABLE	CENTRE GABLE	CROSS GABLE	HIPPED GABLE	HIPPED, CROSS GABLE	BELLCAST HIPPED GABLE	BELLCAST HIPPED GABLE	LOW HIP
									
MEDIUM HIP	HIGH HIP	TRUNCATED HIP	HIP WITH CENTRE GABLE	BELLCAST HIP	GABLE HIP OR GABLET	GAMBREL	HIPPED GAMBREL	BELLCAST GAMBREL	BELLCAST HIPPED GAMBREL
									
MANSARD	GABLED MANSARD	BELLCAST MANSARD	HALIFAX	SHED	SALTBOX	BOOMTOWN	FLAT	SAWTOOTH	MONITOR
									
DOME	PYRAMIDAL	CONICAL	VAULT	ROUND	POLYGONAL				

37. **Roof Materials:** Check the box that indicates what type of material covers the roof. If your roofing material is not on the form, check "other" and state the type of material.
38. **Loft:** An upper-floor storage area in a barn is called a loft. Indicate "yes" or "no" if the barn has a loft.
39. **Foundation Type:** The foundation is typed by how the building connects to the earth. From the list, check the foundation type that best represents your barn. If your type is not listed, check "other" and describe. Examples are provided below:

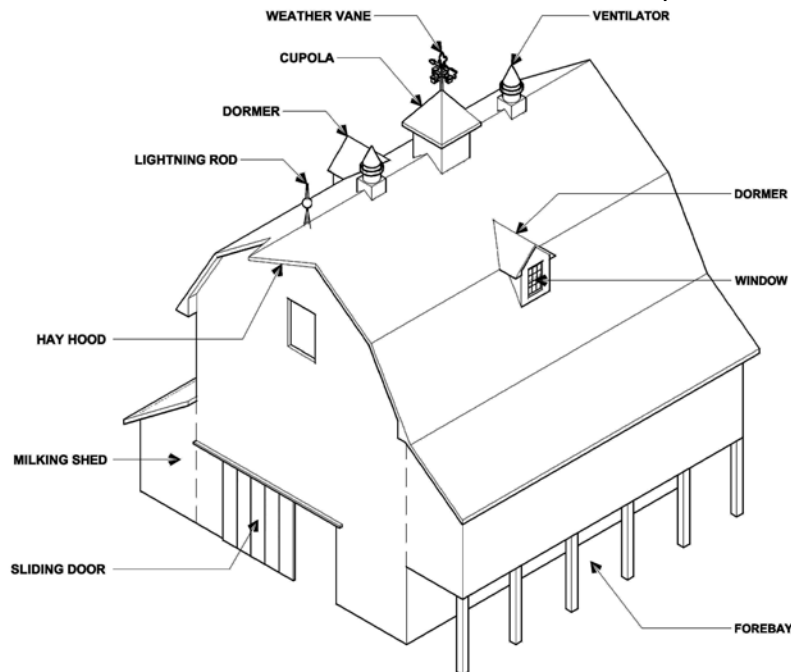
				
BANK	BRIDGED	ON GRADE	PIERS	RAISED/ RAMPED

40. **Basement:** Indicate "yes" or "no" if the barn has a basement.
41. **Foundation Materials:** Enter the type of material used to construct the foundation or piers.

42. **Barn Footprint:** The footprint, or plan shape, refers to the shape of the ground floor of the building. See below for examples. If none of the choices listed on the form applies, mark "other" and describe.



43. **Siding/Exterior Wall Material:** Enter the type(s) of material covering the exterior walls of the building or structure. If more than one material is used as wall cladding or siding, check the box that best represents the material that covers the majority of the wall space. If two types of siding cover equal amounts of wall space (i.e. brick first floor, metal second floor), check more than one box.
44. **Other Features:** Does this barn have any of these utilitarian features? The barn below illustrates some of the more common features of a barn. Check all boxes that apply to this barn or leave it blank if the barn has no unique utilitarian features.

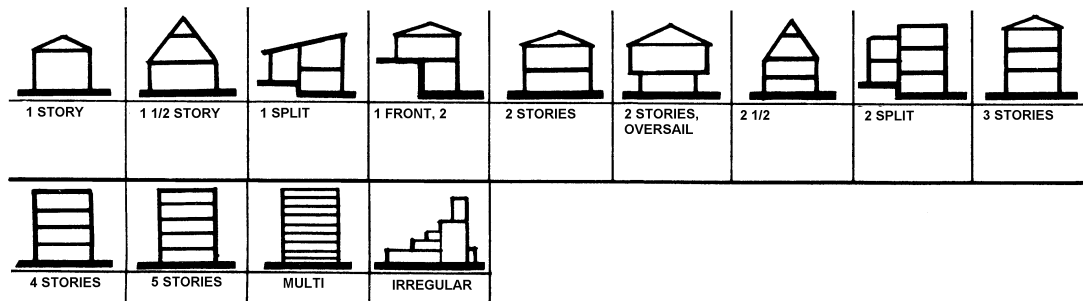


This barn rendering is intended to illustrate different features and not a specific barn type.

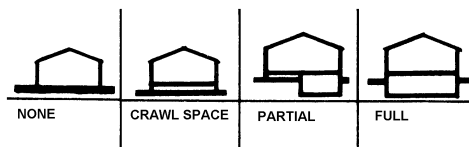
45. **Decorative Designs:** Design and decorative features add character to many barns. Indicate if this barn has any of the listed features, or check "other" and write in additional features that are not on the list. Leave this box blank if it does not apply.

Farmhouse

46. **Photo Number(s):** Label the back of each house photograph with a number and write corresponding number(s) in this box.
47. **Is this a replacement farmhouse?** Indicate “yes” or “no” if this is the historic farmhouse or if this is a replacement farmhouse. If it is a replacement farmhouse, please provide more details in the history section (question #24).
48. **Date of Construction:** Refer to #30.
49. **Approximate date of exterior alterations/additions (please describe changes):** Alterations tell us about the evolution of a property. Provide dates or approximate dates of any exterior alterations or additions and information about what changes took place. If necessary, additional pages can be used.
50. **Number of stories:** For buildings, enter the number of stories. See below for examples of how to count the number of stories.



51. **Footprint:** The footprint, or plan shape, refers to the shape of the ground floor of the building. See #42 for examples. If none applies, mark “other” and describe.
52. **Basement:** Check the box that best resembles the basement type or check “no” if the property does not have a basement. See below for examples. If undetermined, leave blank.



53. **Foundation Materials:** Enter the type of material used to construct the foundation or piers.
54. **Roof Type:** Roof type refers to the shape of the roof. See #36 for examples. Check the box that most closely resembles the roof type of this building. If the roof shape is not represented on the form, check “other” and describe.
55. **Roof Materials:** Check the box that indicates what type of material covers the roof. If your roofing material is not on the list, check “other” and write the type of material in the space provided.

56. **Siding/Exterior Wall Material:** Refer to #43.

57. **Windows:** Indicate “yes” or “no” if the windows are original. In addition, check the box that represents the pane arrangement (divisions) of the majority of the windows on the primary façade of the house (i.e. 1/1, 2/2, 3/1, etc.). More than one box can be checked if multiple types are equally represented. The drawings below illustrate common pane arrangements. If the divisions provided do not apply, check “other” and describe.

1/1	2/2	6/1	6/6	9/1	9/6	9/9	8/1	8/4	8/8	12/1	12/4
12/8	12/12	2/2	3/3	4/4	5/5	6/6	7/7	8/8	10/10	12/12	14/14

58. **Front Porch Type:** Check the box that most closely resembles the front porch type or check “no front porch” if the house does not have a porch. See below for illustrated examples of the different types. If none of these apply, check “other” and describe.

NO FRONT PORCH	FULL WIDTH	HOOD	PARTIAL WIDTH	PORTICO	STOOP	WRAP AROUND

59. **Structural System:** Refer to #34.

60. **Other Farmstead Resources:** In this section, include a photograph of each building and indicate the date of construction if known. Number the photographs and write the photo number after the resource name. The following definitions will assist in identifying the type of outbuildings and structures that are a part of the farm complex. These definitions are split into two groups, as shown on the form: farm building/structures and landscape/other features. If you have a building or structure that you cannot define or one that has not been included in the list, check the “other” box and describe or write “unknown.” The following readily identifiable resources have not been defined: billboards/signs, cell towers, secondary house, fence rows, and stone walls.

Farm Building and Structure Definitions:

Brooder House: A heated, mobile or stationary building in which young chicken or other poultry (sometimes up to 500 chicks) are raised, usually until they are old enough to survive without additional heat. Movable models may be built on runners to transport the house to clean ground. The brooder stove was located near the center of the room and roosts were added as chicks reached proper age.

Butcher Shop/Slaughter House: A building where animals are killed and butchered.

Carriage House: An outbuilding for sheltering horse-drawn carriages, coaches, or automobiles; frequently combined with a stable or an upper level for storage or servants' quarters.

Cellar: An underground structure used for food storage, especially root crops, and severe weather protection. They may be excavated into hill slopes or below ground and are often identified by a sloping or hatch door with a north or east orientation and a ventilation pipe above ground.

Chicken Coop: A small building used to house chickens, usually one-story and rectangular in form and often with several south-facing, grouped windows for light and warmth in winter. Often has shed, gable, or half-monitor roof.

Cistern: A watertight tank used for collecting and storing water, mainly rainwater. May be located inside or outside of a building; most commonly underground and covered with a shallow dome or vault with an access hole or pump at the center.

Corncrib: A structure used to store ear corn, built in a variety of sizes, shapes, and materials. The exterior siding is gaped to provide airflow to keep drying the corn after harvest and to prevent spoilage. Early types were 7-8 feet tall, narrow gable- or shed-roofed structures set on raised piers. Later types were circular made of metal or wire mesh with a conical shaped roof.

Fuel Storage: A tank or other fixed structure used to hold fuel (gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, or propane).

Garage: An enclosed space used for storage of automobiles; may be a detached structure or part of a larger building.

Grain Bin: A container for storing dry grain. Grain must be dried before storage to lower moisture content and retard spoilage.

Granary: Any building used to store threshed or husked grain, such as wheat, corn, or oats. It may be totally enclosed within a barn. As a freestanding building, it is generally small, rectangular, gable-roofed, and elevated to keep out rodents. It can be one or two stories and has few, if any, windows high off the floor; usually has 3-to-4-foot walk-in door.

Hog House: Also referred to as a hog barn or piggery, this is a building used to shelter swine; usually medium sized, one story, with gable or gambrel roof. May have several short doors along one or both side walls. The lower walls are usually stronger than other farm structures and may be made of poured concrete, cement block, or ceramic tile.

Icehouse: A building used for storing blocks of ice cut from lakes, ponds, and streams in winter. Generally free standing, rectangular buildings with thick walls and containing partially or wholly excavated pits lined with mortar or stone. Sawdust and other non-conducting materials (bark, straw, leaves, shavings) were used for insulation to help keep block and sheet ice from melting.

Machine Shed: Usually a long, one-story shed or gable-roofed building originally used to store horse-drawn equipment and machinery. Many were still in use through the mid-20th century.

Milk House: A small, one-story dairy building used for storing and cooling milk, cheese, and butter. Usually constructed of concrete block or ceramic tile with a gable or hip roof; may be freestanding or attached to barn with a separate entrance.

Outhouse/Privy: A small, slender, square shaped building used as a toilet and usually located a convenient distance from the house. Roof ventilators and decorative cutouts are common features.

Pole Barn: An open-sided, one-story outbuilding with a low, wide-pitched gable roof supported by unfinished, round, wood poles sunk in the ground (usually with no foundation or sill but sometimes with a concrete slab) and generally used to shelter livestock or store large equipment or hay. The open side allows convenient access/machinery entrance to the interior. No integral hay loft (as with older barns) since silos eliminated the need for them.

Pumps: A machine or device for transferring a liquid or gas from a source or container through tubes or pipes to another container or receiver. On farmsteads, mechanical pumps are usually placed on a square wooden or concrete platform to lift water from the well.

Quonset Hut: A prefabricated structure in the form of a barrel vault with flat ends and composed of corrugated sheet steel reinforced with steel ribs and finished on the interior with fiberboard. Developed in 1941 for the U.S. Defense Department for World War II purposes; the first ones were built at Fort Davis, Quonset, Rhode Island, thus the name. Many Quonsets were purchased by civilians who adapted them.

Scale House: A building containing, or adjacent to, a scale or scales used for weighing products.

Silo: An airtight structure or pit for storing cattle fodder (silage). Originally a pit or vat, in the 20th century it became a cylindrical tower above a masonry or concrete pit, with an elevator to lift the fodder to the top. Can be made of wood staves with

steel rod hoops; all metal and bolted together; poured concrete and/or concrete blocks with steel bands; glazed tile blocks; and rarely stone.

Slave Quarters: A small house that was used for slaves; typically without cooking or bathing facilities.

Smokehouse: A small, windowless outbuilding used to smoke and store meat or fish. Smokehouses usually feature a small door in the gable end, an area in the center for an open fire, and small flue openings under the eaves or in the gable to create a draft. The meat is cured by keeping a fire burning slowly (generally in the middle of the room and sometimes in an excavated fire pit) to create a dense smoke and to prevent the ashes from rising up with the smoke and adhering to the meat. The smoking process preserves meat and enhances its flavor.

Springhouse: A small structure built over a natural spring to capture the flow of water which is used for cool storage, mainly for dairy and meat products. Because masonry materials offer the best insulation and were rot-resistant, they were preferred over wood for spring house construction, and in all cases, used for floors. Often built at the base of a slope at the source of the spring to protect the water; the building often was excavated into the hillside. Other than the site of the outbuilding and the water intake and outlet, these buildings are often difficult to distinguish from other buildings.

Stable: A building where horses or cattle are cared for and kept; typically with food and tack storage areas, stalls, and, sometimes, living quarters for servants.

Summer Kitchen: An outbuilding near the main house used as a kitchen during the summer. May be built specifically as a summer kitchen, or may be the former dwelling that has been converted to new purpose once new, larger farmhouse was built. Early versions had large fireplace and chimney; later replaced by stove and pipe. Open cupola with dinner bell centered on ridgeline; sometimes a bell on a pole in the yard.

Tobacco Shed: A building used for the curing and storing of tobacco leaves; typically wood with a series of tier poles across the width from which sticks carrying the tobacco are hung, and multiple doors for ventilation.

Tool Shed: A small building used to store tools; typically in a garden.

Turkey Barn: A building used to house turkeys. Typically, turkey barns are one story, gable roofed buildings that house five hundred or more birds. These buildings have ventilated side walls, curtains, and large doors for cleaning out manure.

Wash House: A building used or equipped for washing clothes. Most women of rural households designated one day a week as "washday," thus the expression "Blue Monday." During the summer doing laundry could produce enough heat and humidity to make the house insufferably hot, so many rural homes had a separate building for this chore.

Water Tank: Storage containers used to store water for human or livestock consumption.

Well: A deep hole or shaft dug or drilled to obtain water, oil, gas, or brine.

Well or Pump House: An enclosed structure built over the top of a well to house water pumping mechanicals and equipment. It may be multi-storied to allow raising and lowering the well casing pipes.

Windmill: A tower structure with a large, wind-driven fan, tail, and vanes at the top and connected by a rotating shaft to a pump to lift water from the ground or a generator to produce electricity.

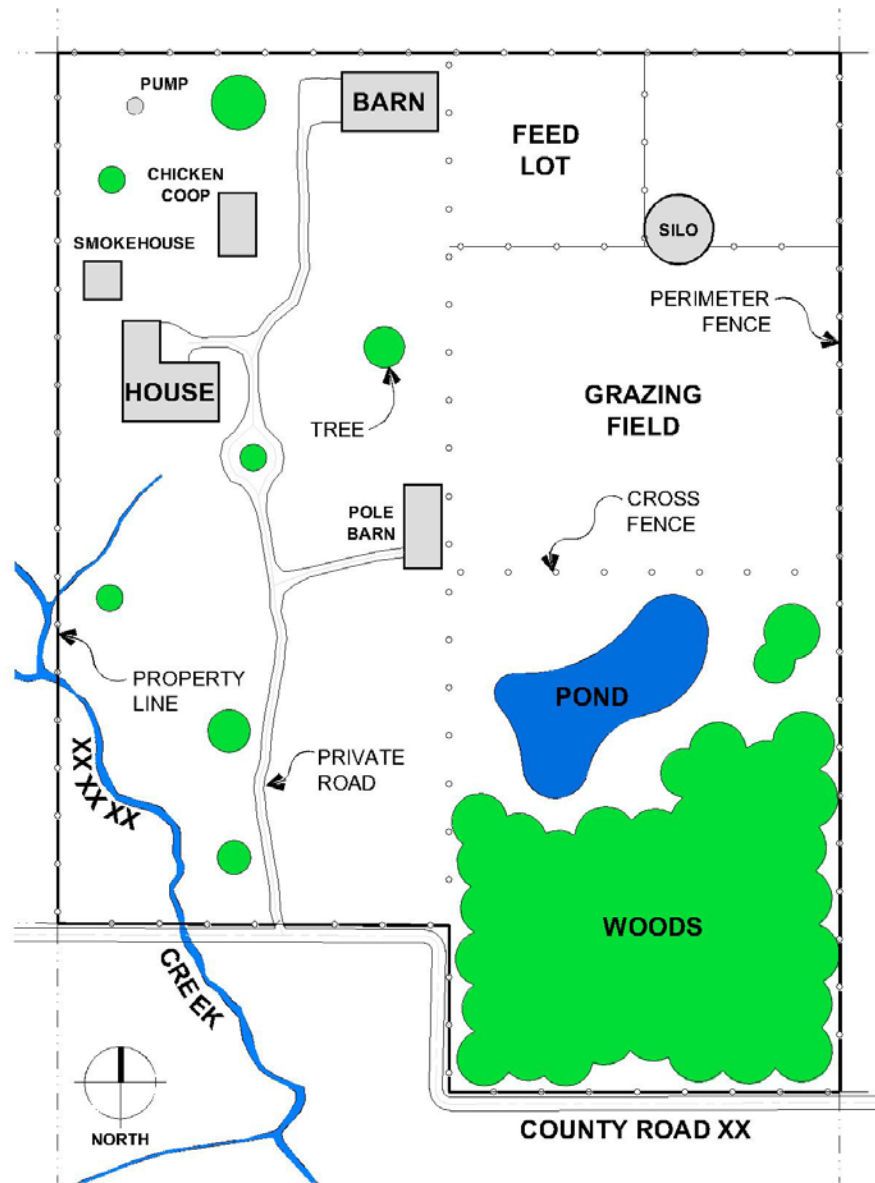
Woodshed: A small shed where firewood is stored; also called woodhouse.

Landscape/Other Feature Definitions:

Cemetery: A space dedicated to human internment.

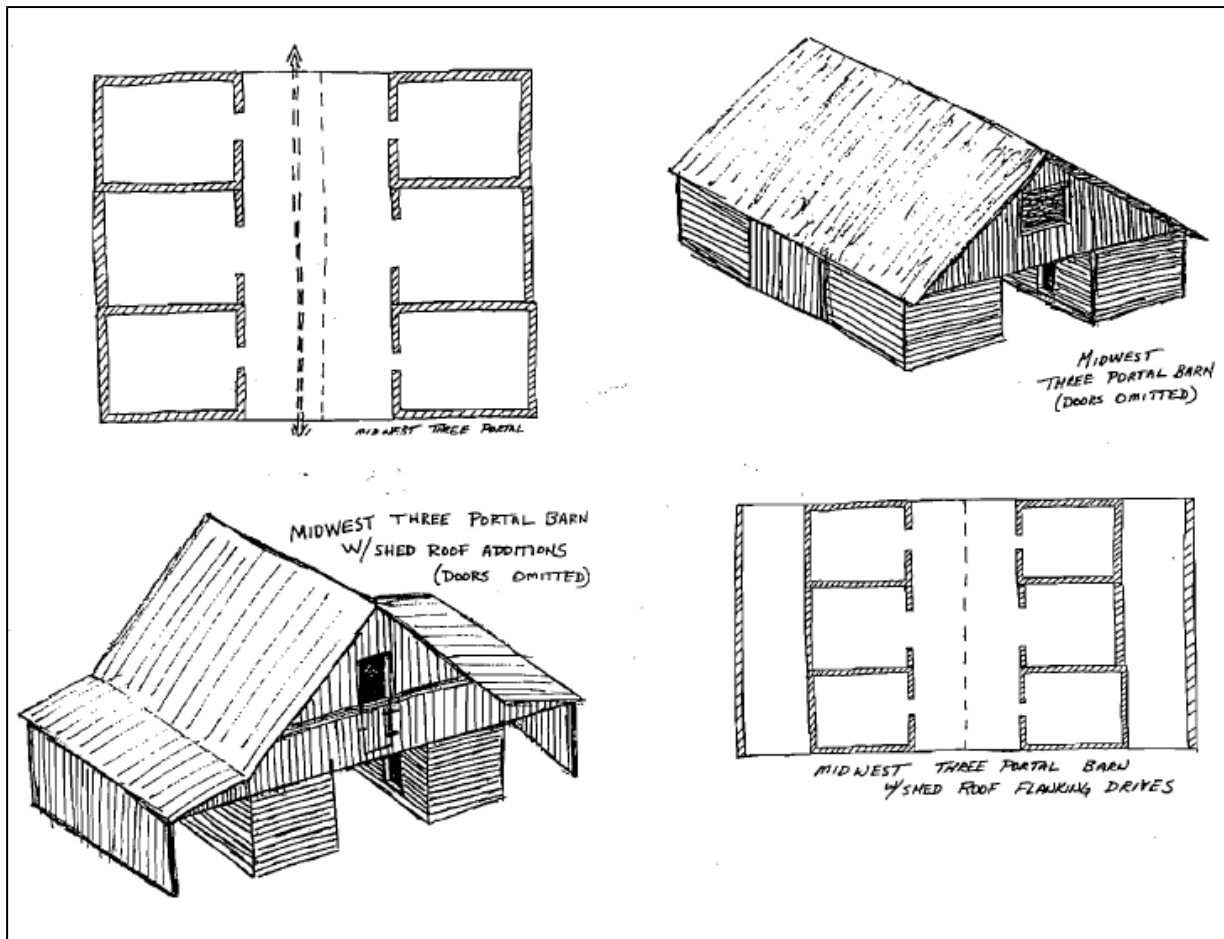
Ruins: A building or structure that ranges from deteriorated beyond repair to completely collapsed. This can include evidence of long-term neglect with excessive vegetation.

61. **Farmstead Layout/Site Plan:** The farmstead layout or site plan is a sketch that shows the relationship between the buildings, structures, objects, sites, and natural features using footprint shapes (to appear as if one is looking down on the farmstead). Below is an example of a site plan. Be sure to label all buildings and features in relationship to major roads, streams, etc. An aerial map can be provided in lieu of sketching a site plan.



62. **Sketch of the Barn's Floor Plan (if accessible):** The floor plan is a drawing that shows the internal configuration of a building. It should include the location of walls, doors, and windows. The following illustration shows two examples of a floor plan. The artist rendering shows what the exterior of the barn looks like (a rendering like this is not a requirement because photographic documentation can capture the same information). The drawings show the interior layout, or floor plan. It is important to

include the floor plan because public access to barn interiors is limited and the floor plan may be difficult to determine from the exterior. This drawing is essential in classifying the barn type.



Credits and/or more information on survey and rural resources:

Bucher, Ward. *Dictionary of Building Preservation*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996.

Kansas Barn Alliance. <http://www.kansasbarnalliance.org/>.

Marshall, Howard. *Barns of Missouri: Storehouses of History*. Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 2003.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

Noble, Allen, G and Wilhelm, Hubert, G.H. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995.

Noble, Allen, G and Cleek, Richard K. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 2007

O'Donnell, Eleanor. *Researching a Historic Property*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rev. 1998.

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb39/>

For More Information

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